

Internal Revenue Service

Department of the Treasury

District
Director

[REDACTED]
Employer Identification Number:

Person to Contact: [REDACTED]
Telephone Number: [REDACTED]
Refer Reply to:
Internal Revenue Service

[REDACTED]
Date: JAN 31 1994

CERTIFIED
[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]:

We have considered your application for recognition of exemption from Federal Income Tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

The information submitted declares that you were incorporated on [REDACTED] under the laws of incorporation of the state of [REDACTED].

The following paragraph appears in the Amendment to your Articles of Incorporation:

The corporation is organized exclusively for charitable, educational, or religious purposes within the meaning of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

According to your bylaws the following are the purposes for which this organization may be organized:

To encourage interest for continuing research in family genealogy, and the accumulation and retention of family history information, to offer guidance, leadership, research into and accumulation of family history data, to provide a central authority for the dissemination of information related to the Association and its activities, and further to assist upon request any member of the Association in researching family history, family gathering, or reunion. To obtain funding through membership dues, donations, or other sources as determined by the directors and approved by the

members. To be a temporary or permanent repository for family photographs and artifacts and other data accessible to Association members and family members related to the original owner or donors thereof.

The primary activity of the Association since its inception in [REDACTED] has been the research and publication of the family history of the [REDACTED] family. The Association has printed five lineal family booklets and issued eight lineal family group reports. The Association has also researched non-lineal lines of spouse families, published 2 non-lineal family group reports. The Association customized the reports and booklets using the following formats:

Family Group Reports in a merged, narrative format beginning at the grandparents of the recipient and continuing thru all the succeeding generations.

Family Booklets which contain a family group report of the family with separate standard formats for each family, a descendant report for the family head and spouse, an ancestor chart and report for the family head and spouse, an ancestor family group report for the family head and spouse and a descendant chart for the family head and spouse. These booklets use tabular dividers and multiple indexes to provide easy access to the information; as such they are generally referenced by those doing research in that family or are the designated family history books.

Family Group Reports with separate standard format including blanks for entering information directly used by the serious researcher as well as other experts.

Family group photos are to continue researching the family lines and history of family lines as the primary activity. Other future activities to include establishing a library of family photographs, repository for genealogical records and the format publication of family history.

Membership is open to all descendants of [REDACTED] and to all offspring of these descendants. Membership is also open to those with an interest in the family tree and wish to know the process required to establish a family tree. Membership is solicited through letters directed to [REDACTED] descendants at the less in newsletters, issues of the verbal family reports and displays at family reunions. The organization letter (see attached Exhibit 3) was addressed

"Greetings to all cousins," and stated that "The resources of the association will be used to retrieve and record the legacy of [REDACTED]". Individual membership dues are \$ [REDACTED] annually, family membership is also \$ [REDACTED] annually and lifetime membership is \$ [REDACTED]. Members receive the quarterly association newsletter, computerized and indexed data, access to recorded family histories, and non-monetary assistance with research of family history.

Section 501(c)(3) of the Code provides for the exemption from Federal income tax of corporations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, literary, scientific, and educational purposes, in part or the net earnings of which inures to any private shareholder or individual.

Section 1.501(c)(3)-1 of the Income Tax Regulations relates to the definition of the organization and operation of organizations described in section 501(c)(3). It is quoted, in part, as follows:

"(a) General organizational and operational tests. (1) In order to be exempt an organization described in section 501(c)(3), an organization must be organized and operated exclusively for one or more of the purposes set forth in section 501(c)(3). If an organization fails to meet either the organizational test or the operational test, it is not exempt. (2) The term "exempt purposes or purposes", as used in this section, means the purposes of entities described in section 501(c)(3).

(b) Organizational test. (1) Primary activities. An organization will be considered organized exclusively for one or more exempt purposes if its principal primary activities which accomplish one or more of such exempt purposes are listed in section 501(c)(3). An organization will not be considered organized exclusively for one or more exempt purposes if its principal primary activities are an inessential part of its activities. (2) Distribution of earnings. An organization will be considered organized exclusively for one or more exempt purposes if the net earnings thereof in whole or in part to the benefit of private shareholders or individuals.

Section 1.501(c)(3)-1(d)(2)(C) of the Income Tax Regulations provides that an organization cannot be organized and operated exclusively for exempt purposes, derive substantial income, rather than a private interest, than that of the members for an organization seeking exemption under section 501(c)(3). If an organization is not organized or operated for the benefit of, or for the exclusive interest of, designated individuals, the creation of a family, the members of the organization, or persons controlled directly or indirectly, by such private interests.

Revenue Ruling 60-1190 (C.B. 1961) provides that an organization may not be entitled to membership fees from descendants of a particular family, (1) if the fees are used to conduct research data for use by its members for

[REDACTED]

reasons other than to conform to the religious precepts of the family's denomination, (3) presents the data to designated libraries, (4) publishes volumes of family members does not qualify for exemption under Section 511(e)(3) of the Code.

In considering the nature of the phrase "exclusively for educational purposes" in *Bellotti Business Bureau v. U.S.*, 326 U.S. 279 (1945) the Supreme Court of the United States said, "This plainly means that the presence of a single non-educational purpose, if substantial in nature will disqualify the exemption regardless of the number or importance of truly educational purposes." This statement applies equally to any category of charitable purposes under Section 511(e)(3) of the Code.

The case may family association, Inc. v. Commissioner, 71 T.C. 340 (1978) the Tax court held that a family association formed as a nonprofit organization to trace descent from a common migration within the United States to form one's own family history and genealogy does not qualify for exemption under Section 511(e)(3) of the Code.

Bergen-Peterson Memorial Association v. United States, Civil No 78-2117 (D.C. Ct. April 26, 1979). The tax court concluded that a memorial organization consisting almost exclusively of the descendants of immigrants to the United States was the society's primary concern and not charitable. The society did not conduct research or genealogical work.

While the tax court did not specifically state that the organization conducts genealogical research, it noted the problem that the descendants of a particular immigrant were interested in the [REDACTED] family history and the particular ancestor was selected for individual members. It concluded the society did not conduct the private interests of members, even though 60 percent of its members engaged in the research of the Jensen family while others engaged in descendants of [REDACTED]. All members of the organization were descendants of the [REDACTED] family and all [REDACTED] members are descendants of the same [REDACTED] family. They also research named family lines. The organization did not represent family members.

In that case, the court ruled that the organization's sole non-educational purpose of genealogical research was disqualifying. The researching and publishing of the results of research for the benefit of the public is substantial, but while it could be argued that it is not exclusively educational, the further argument can be made that it benefits descendants. The court cases, however, do not support the view of organizations conducting research and collecting fees. Their non-educational information primarily limited to a

particular family do not qualify for exemption under Section 501(c)(3) of the Code because it serves the private benefit of the family members.

Accordingly, we have concluded that you are not entitled to recognition of exemption from Federal Income Tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Code, since you are not organized and operated exclusively for charitable, religious, or other exempt purposes within the meaning of Section 501(c)(3).

You are required to file Federal Income Tax Returns.

Contributions made to you are not deductible by the donors as charitable contributions as defined in Section 170(c) of the Code.

If you do not agree with these conclusions, you may within 30 days from the date of this letter, file a brief of the facts, law and arguments (in duplicates) which clearly sets forth your position. In the event you desire an oral discussion of the issues, you should so indicate in your submission. A conference will be arranged in the Regional Office after we have had an opportunity to consider the brief and it appears that the conclusions reached are still unfavorable to you. Any submission must be signed by one of your principal officers. If the matter is to be handled by a representative, the Conference and Practice Requirements regarding the furnishing of power of attorney and evidence of enrollment to practice must be met. We have enclosed Publication 892, Exempt Organization Appeal Rights and Procedure.

If you do not protest this determination in a timely manner, it will be considered by the Internal Revenue Service as a failure to exhaust administrative remedies. Section 742(d)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code provides in part that "A declaratory judgment or decree under the section shall not be issued in any proceeding unless the Tax Court, the Court of Claims, or the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia determines that the organization involved has exhausted administrative remedies available to it within the Internal Revenue Service."

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Please keep this determination letter in your permanent records.

If you agree with this determination, please sign and return the enclosed form 6018.

If we do not hear from you within 30 days from the date of this letter, this determination will become final. In accordance with Code Section 6104(c), we will notify the appropriate State officials of this action.

[REDACTED]
District Director

Enclosures:
Publication 892
Form 6018